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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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STORY BOGUS

Death and Destruction
Rumors Afloat.

Trash Fire at Lahaina Starts a Thril-
ling Tale of Arson and
Murder.

Rumors of all sorts of trouble on
Maui were rife in town yesterday.
After church there were little knots
of people discussing the great riot at
Lahaina with the burning of the mill
and the killing of several people by
the infuriated Japanese laborers late-
ly on strike. Where the rumor started
is a mystery but it did start and
travelled and as it travelled it grew.

Two or three people who told four
or five other people had been told by
somebody else that the Japanese la-
borers at Pioneer Mill had burned the
mill and surrounding cane fields after
having killed the sugar boiler and sev-
eral others. One man was positive it
was the plantation doctor who had
been killed. The news could not get
here except by boat and so Captain
Johnny Dower of the Lehu, which ar-
rived from Kanaakakal yesterday was
hunted up. He was asked to give the
details of the terrible happenings on
Maui and when he had heard the
story, asked where the news came from
as his vessel was the only one in from
the neighborhood and as he knew noth-
ing of it, it was shown to be a canard.
When he was at Lahaina last Thurs-
day all but a few of the Japs had re-
turned to work. Manager Ahlborn
had acceded to some of the demands
made by the Japanese, and apparently
satisfied, they were at work again. In
crossing to Molokai on Friday Captain
Dower reports seeing smoke and fire
from the direction of Kanaakakal, but
says it was a trash fire. The suit of
some of the laborers against the plan-
tation was to have been heard on Sat-
urday. Had there been a conflagra-
tion of the size necessarily caused by
the burning of the mill and cane it
would have been plainly seen from
Lanai or Molokai.

Plague at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 13.—It
was officially announced today that 111
cases and thirty-eight deaths from bu-
bonic plague have occurred here.

THE HAND OF DEATH

James Campbell Passes
Away.

THE END CAME SATURDAY

He Was a Kamaaina Who Had Done
Much in the Upbuilding of
the Islands.

James Campbell, the retired sugar
planter, well known as one of the
makers of Hawaii, died last Saturday
at his residence on Emma street, after
a long illness. He was one of the
largest owners of real estate in the
islands, and was also extensively in-
terested in many other progressive en-
terprises. He was one of the most able
and efficient business men who ever
lived on the islands. His business ca-
pacity and especially his sagacity and
far-sightedness caused him to take up
and push to highly successful con-
clusions enterprises which other men hes-
itated to attempt. He had an eventful
and romantic career, which in-
volved a great variety of occupation
and much travel. He was never a
penniless man, so far as is known, but
he was essentially a self-made man.
He worked very hard with his hands
for about half his life, during his last
years he had nominally retired from
business, but he still made business
deals and new ventures, as will appear
later.

James Campbell was born in Lon-
donderry, Ireland, about seventy-four
years ago. He seems to have learned
his trade of carpenter and ship's car-
penter, and then to have shipped on a
whaler as carpenter. In 1852 he ar-
rived on this whaler at Lahaina, then
a mooring ground for vessels of that
class, having with him a few hundred
dollars. He became a resident of the
district, living at first with a white
man whom the natives called Barla,
whose English name is now forgotten.
Here he followed his vocation of car-
penter. He built many of the houses
at Lahaina, besides working on ships
and at odd jobs. In the course of his
work he made the cradle in which a
certain tiny maiden was to be rocked,
little thinking that she was one day
to be his bride.

After residing at Lahaina a few
years he married Hannah, the daugh-
ter of the man known as Barla. From
this marriage there was no issue;
Mrs. Campbell dying in 1858 or 1859.
Campbell came into some property
through his first wife, who was Barla's
only child; and this, together with the
money he had with him on landing
and his savings in the meanwhile, put
him in a position to engage in some
enterprise more promising than mere
daily labor.

The whaling fleet left Lahaina in
1860 or 1861, and soon after this he
organized or started the Lahaina sugar
cane plantation, run by mule power.
This proved to be the source of his
wealth. Mr. Campbell had no idea of
running a plantation by modern meth-
ods, or entirely through the labor of
subordinates. He worked side by side
with his workmen all day, in the fields
or at the grinding mill.

A little later Kamehameha V, who
was then King of the Islands, built a
sugar mill at Lahaina, not very far
from Mr. Campbell's. There was not
exactly a competition between them,
at least as far as the sale of the product
was concerned; but the two mills com-
peted for labor. The curious part of
it was that Kamehameha had to pay
higher for labor than Campbell. The
latter actually beat the King of the
Islands on the question of wages. Mr.
Campbell kept on with his mill, but
after a while the King gave him up, and
Campbell was the sole owner of a sugar
plantation at Lahaina. The land used
to grow the cane for the King's mill
afterward came into possession of Mr.
Campbell.

A Mr. Harry Turton went into part-
nership with him, and together they
started the Pioneer plantation. They
erected a steam power mill, and en-
larged the plantation to something re-
sembling the modern scale, and later
they bought more land. It was soon
after this that the natives gave him the
first name of a millionaire, "Ona Mi-
lliona." This was all from very modest
beginnings. The first year of the La-
haina mill he probably did not grind
100 tons of sugar; there was very little
capital, but abundant plodding indus-
try, and hard-headed common sense.
Mr. Campbell seems to have always
been capable of learning by experience.
He learned the business of raising and
grinding sugar as it was done then so
well that when he and Turton went in
together, Campbell was always the
brains of the concern. The business,
from these little beginnings, grew until
it occupied the whole district and be-
came a very large establishment.

The mill prospered, but Mr. Turton
failed in his private business and Mr.
Campbell became sole proprietor of the
Pioneer plantation, which under him
became one of the best-managed and
best-paying concerns on the islands.
Some time in the early eighties he sold
the Pioneer mill to Mr. Horner, and
came to Honolulu, where he lived, at
intervals, until his death.

In 1879 Mr. Campbell married Miss

Abigail Malipine Bright, a talented
lady of mixed Hawaiian and white
blood, who survives him. Eight child-
ren have come to bless their union, of
whom four are living—Abby, aged
seventeen, who graduates this year
from Notre Dame at San Jose; Alice,
who is 15 years old, and who is also
at Notre Dame; Muriel, who was born
in England during November, 1891;
and Mary Beatrice who is four years of
age. Of the four children who died, one
was a boy and three were girls.

After his second marriage, Mr. Camp-
bell continued to live in Lahaina for
some years as the manager of the Pio-
neer mill. Soon after coming to Oahu
he bought the Honolulu lands, as well
as much other real estate in the shape
both of ranches and of city property.
Honolulu he eventually leased to the
Ewa plantation. He also bought land
across the island and built up and ran
the Kahuku plantation, which he leased
at a later time to the company which
still manages it.

The last fifteen years of his life were
partly spent in extensive travels. He
went to Europe several times, perhaps
with some reference to his wife's
health and to the benefit to his child-
ren, but largely for pleasure and very
little, if at all, for business. During
the periods when he was at home he
continued to interest himself in many
large enterprises besides those men-
tioned, though in some of these he did
not engage actively. Thus he was in-
terested in the telephone and the elec-
tric light companies. At the time of
his death he owned the Eilers block,
the Eilers building, which takes in al-
most half a block from Bishop's bank
round by way of Fort street to Queen,
and much property on Hotel street.
He was also one of the largest stock-
holders in the First American Bank
Hawaii. One of his latest enterprises
was the St. James Hotel at San Jose,
which has only recently been finished.
All his life he had a great deal to do
with Hawaiians, and he understood
them very well and was able to get
into their confidence. He was an earn-
est royalist and partisan of the
Queen, and his wife was the president
or one of the leaders of the chief roy-
alist associations among the women.

One of the dramatic events of his ca-
reer, and one which showed the stuff
he was made of, was his abduction and
imprisonment in a house in San Fran-
cisco by two men who tried to force
him to sign papers calling for some
\$20,000. On the afternoon of August
3, 1896, he left his hotel in company
with a man who had scraped acquaint-
ance with him a few days before in
San Jose, and he did not return until
Wednesday evening. He had been tak-
en to a house far out on California
street, knocked senseless, bound, gag-
ged, handcuffed, and chained to a bed.
Then his captors went through his
pockets and stole \$205, and tried to
bully him into signing an order for
\$20,000. He refused, and they kept
him in this situation, without food or
drink, for two whole days only re-
leasing him finally when even their
threats of torture failed to break his
sturdy spirit. He showed clear grit
throughout the whole affair. When
the younger of his two captors came
into the room where he, an unsuspect-
ing guest, was waiting to see the sup-
posed wife of his "friend," and point-
ing a pistol at him, ordered him to
throw up his hands, the old man of
sixty-seven replied that he would not
throw up his hands for any man, and
told him to go ahead and shoot. Then
he grappled with him, and they both
went down together, and it took a blow
on the head from the third man, which
knocked Campbell senseless, to enable
them to overcome him. All their ef-
forts to compel him to sign or even to
read the orders failed ignominiously.
They could make no impression on his
strong will, and they had to give in at
last and let him go. He pursued Win-
throp, the chief criminal, with the dog-
ged perseverance which he put into his
business enterprises until he brought
him to San Quentin, where he is now.

FUNERAL OF LATE JAMES CAMPBELL

Impressive Religious Services at the
Family Residence on Emma
Street Yesterday.

The funeral of the late James Camp-
bell took place yesterday afternoon
from the family residence, Emma
street, and was very largely attended
by sympathizing friends. The remains
enclosed in a handsome black casket
lay in the center of the large parlors,
and were surrounded by the most
beautiful floral offerings. The widow
and family occupied seats at the head
of the casket.

The service was read by the Bishop
of Honolulu, assisted by Rev. V. H.
Kuhumahu Ward, Miss von Holt, Mes-
srs. Geo. E. Smith and Ernest Ross,
sang two hymns, "Nearer My God to
Thee" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul,"
accompanied on the piano by Wray
Taylor. The remains were interred in
the family vault Nuuanu Cemetery.
The pallbearers were Geoffrey Brown,
J. O. Carter, J. M. Dowsett, Samuel
Parker, H. von Holt and A. S. Cunha.

Sugar Prices Advanced.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arbuckle
Brothers today advanced the price of
refined sugar 5 cents per 100 pounds.
Two weeks ago the Arbuckles cut the
price of refined sugar 5 cents per 100
pounds. This reduction was made di-
rectly after an advance in the price of
raw sugar. The American Sugar Re-
fining Company did not follow, and the
advance by the Arbuckles today brings
their price back to that of the Haver-
meyer Company.

THE BOERS AND BRITONS

Unconfirmed Rumors of
Boer Successes.

ROBERTS' LONG DELAY

The British Commander Said to be
Preparing for an Early Ad-
vance on Pretoria.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 19.—An en-
gagement took place yesterday at We-
penner. The Boers Vickers-Maxim old
considerable execution at first, but the
British guns soon got the range and
did great havoc. The Rouxville com-
mando has gone to Wepener.

The fighting at Wepener was severe
and lasted all day long. The Boers
received a check. The casualties were
rather heavy on both sides. Another
commando is advancing towards We-
penner from Dewet's Dorp.

Slow Work Ahead.

LONDON, April 15, 5 A. M.—Britons
are now beginning, though reluctantly,
to realize that Lord Roberts is in for a
winter campaign, lasting several
months. This is the end, in a few
words, of the high hopes based upon
Lord Roberts' brilliant dash to Kimber-
ley and Bloemfontein. Preparations
are being made to hold Bloemfontein
against surprises. Lord Kitchener has
been given an important duty, being
responsible for the protection of the
railway, while Lord Roberts is wait-
ing for remounts and winter clothes for
the troops, whose thin cotton khaki
uniforms and boots are worn out.

General Buller and General Gat-
acre are both at a standstill. Lord
Roberts will probably for some time
confine his operations to clearing the
Free State behind him of raiders and
to the relieving of Mafeking, for which
purpose apparently the Eighth Divi-
sion, now arriving at Cape Town, has
been ordered to Kimberley.

A Possible Defeat.

LONDON, April 11.—A third very
serious defeat has been inflicted upon
the British forces in the Orange Free
State, according to dispatches to the
Daily Mail, quoting advices from Boer
sources. The report of the victory is
that on Saturday General De Wet's
Burghers attacked the British forces,
1500 strong, at Meerkatsfontein. After
a fierce engagement in which according
to one account, 600 British were kill-

ed or wounded, the Boers captured the
entire command.

The War Office has not made public
any dispatches indicating the possibi-
lity of such an engagement, nor do any
press telegrams received from the cor-
respondents with the British army,
many of which bear later date than Sat-
urday, contain any hint of this disaster.
Yet the censorship is very stringent at
present and might easily prevent such
news from reaching England until after
Lord Roberts had seen fit to report on
it.

The Feeling in London.

LONDON, April 12.—Everybody here
is loth to believe the story from Pre-
toria of a further British reverse and
the Boers capturing 900 more men. The
report created something akin to dis-
may in London yesterday, and the pub-
lic, therefore, was quite ready to accept
with joy the statement that the War
Office did not credit the story. The re-
lief felt was all the greater when Lord
Roberts' dispatches arrived reporting
the activity of the Boers in the south of
the Free State, but nothing of any dis-
aster to the British troops.

Still, the feeling exists in London
that they cannot be too sure till an-
other day has passed, for it must be re-
membered that it has usually taken
some time for the British version of
checks and reverses to reach this coun-
try. This is natural when it is taken in-
to consideration that detached com-
mands from the Free State are operating
at a considerable distance from head-
quarters.

[Latest dispatches throw considerable
doubt on the story of a British defeat.]

An Active Enemy.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times has
the following from Jamersberg, dated
April 13th:

"Colonel Dalgely's force has been
surrounded by some thousands of Boers
with eight guns, two 'pom poms' and
two Maxims, since Monday morning.
They have gallantly withstood a heavy
attack on Monday and again a night at-
tack on Tuesday; and on Thursday
there was a continuous shell and rifle
fire. We are confident of being able to
repulse any attack. Food is plentiful.
Our casualties, in the circumstances,
are small. The brunt of the fighting,
and also of the loss, has been borne by
Cape mounted riflemen."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of
the Morning Post telegraphing Thurs-
day, says: "The enemy have evidently
determined to adopt entirely new tac-
tics. Two columns are known to be
moving to the south of Bloemfontein.
They are relying on Cape carts for
transport and are carrying scarcely
any forage and only sufficient food to
meet the immediate requirements of the
convoy with ox transport following at
a secure distance. The Boer columns
are thus enabled to move almost as
quickly as cavalry. It is reported that
there are 9000 Boers to the south of De
Wets Dorp. The force extends from
that point to Odendahl. The burghers
who have returned to their farms are
undoubtedly rejoicing the enemy."

LONDON, April 17.—The Bloemfont-
ein correspondent of the Standard,

(Continued on Page Four.)

HAWAII TO GET A CABLE

Three Million Dollars
Appropriated.

BY WAY OF EXPERIMENT

If the Line Works Well it May be
Extended to the Philip-
pine Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—With lit-
tle debate of consequence the Senate to-
day passed the Pacific cable bill, a
measure appropriating \$3,000,000 for
the construction of a cable between
San Francisco and Honolulu. The bill
was unanimously reported by the Com-
mittee on Naval Affairs, and that it was
passed without serious objection is re-
garded as a compliment to the commit-
tee. The bill as reported to the Senate
is a substitute for the measure as
originally introduced by Hale. It car-
ries an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for
the project.

The bill provides for a cable from
San Francisco to Honolulu, the work
to be done under the supervision of
the Navy Department, which has made
surveys and determined the practicabil-
ity of the route.

Hale explained that the bill provided
for the building of the cable from San
Francisco to Honolulu. This, he said,
would be in the nature of an experi-
ment, and upon the result of it would
depend in a measure the future course
of the Government. It might be deem-
ed desirable in the light of the experi-
ment to start the Philippine cable from some
point like Seattle and proceed to Japan
by the northern route.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It Looks More and More Like War
Between Them.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Times
cable from London says: The Russian
and Japanese question is simmering
along in a manner unpleasantly sug-
gestive of an approaching conflict. The
present indications are not favorable to
the view that the strife will immedi-
ately break out, but both parties are angry,
and Japan has more grievances against
Russia than the latter has against the
power's endeavor to encroach on the in-
dependence of Korea. The fishing dis-
pute in Northern Japanese or Russian
waters, for one thing, was recently
acute enough to impel Japan to rush a
bill through her Parliament imposing
prohibitory duties upon all descriptions
of salt fish coming from Russia.

"I need not burden you with details
of this dispute, beyond mentioning that
for half a century Japanese fishermen
have been left free to ply their calling
around the island of Saghalien, and
that lately Russia took steps to destroy
this is not inconsiderable industry. This
spontaneously brought into existence
Japan's retaliatory action, and has
caused the government at St. Peters-
burg to postpone for a year the enforce-
ment of its decrees. But that clearly
does not end the dispute, which is one
containing abundant material for em-
bitterment unless frankly and squarely
treated."

WANTS SUGAR STOCKS LISTED.

Edward Politiz in New York on an
Important Mission.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Edward Pol-
itiz of San Francisco is in New York
endeavoring to secure the listing by
the Stock Exchange of the more im-
portant Hawaiian sugar stocks. He is
at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and in
discussing his mission expressed him-
self as being quite confident that he
would succeed. No expression is yet
obtainable from the officials of the
Stock Exchange who will deal with
the matter. The value of the Hawai-
ian stocks is well known here, and at
present it is not anticipated that there
will be any very serious objection to
the plan. If Mr. Politiz succeeds his
work will prove very valuable to the
business interests of both Honolulu
and San Francisco.

Passion Play Decried.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The
new order of the Archbishop of Mexico
regarding the Passion Play, customary
on Good Friday, was observed in the
valley of Mexico, although the arch-
bishop's prohibition of the spectacle
which has been a feature of Holy Week
for centuries, originating with the
clergy when they were christening the
Indians.

But at Yautepre, in the State of Mo-
relos, the people assembled at the pa-
rish priest's home, demanding that he
distribute as usual the costumes of the
Passion Play. This he refused to do.
It is reported that he was driven out of
town, the people declaring they would
not stand such a priest and must be
allowed the ancient customs.

Conan Doyle says veldt fighting is
turning Tommy Atkins into the type
of the American cowboy.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT DOLE'S BIRTH CELEBRATED



The fifty-sixth anniversary of President Dole's birth was celebrated early
yesterday morning by a complimentary serenade by the Government band
headed by Captain Berger. The intended musical feature was kept a pro-
found secret and the Executive was given a welcome surprise when the mar-
tial strains of "Old Hundred" floated into the breakfast room from the
lawn of his Walkiki residence at 8 a. m. There were a few hidden guests
present, and after the concert they assisted in serving refreshments to the
band boys.

The band has thus honored the Chief Magistrate on his birthday more
than once, and an excellent program was rendered during the hour spent
with the President. Two busses were employed in conveying the band boys
to Walkiki.

The following numbers, most of which are old favorites of President
Dole, were given:

Overture—"Festival" "Old Hundred."
Adagio—"Sonata Pathetic" Beethoven
Gloria—"Twelfth Mass" Mozart
Andante—"Surprise Symphony" Haydn
Chorus—"Tannhauser" Wagner
March—"President Dole" Benoit
"Aloha Oe." "Hawaii Hono." "Star Spangled Banner."

REUBEN D. SILLIMAN WRITES OF THE CONDITIONS OF ASIATICS IN HAWAII

Some Observations of Well Known Act- ing Judge.

LETTER IN WASHINGTON STAR

The Versatile Lawyer Gives His Opin- ions of the Chinese and Jap- anese Residents.



Acting Judge Silliman is a writer besides being an able lawyer and a good judge. The Washington Evening Star publishes a lengthy letter from the Judge dated at Honolulu March 19. It is as follows:

Owing to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion acts here, the same as on the mainland, very few Chinese are now being landed, though immediately after annexation and until the United States Inspector of Chinese was able to apply the laws of Congress in their full scope the celestials arrived in comparatively large numbers. Of late the immigration of field laborers has been almost exclusively Japanese. From January 8 to February 15, this year, 4,356 Asiatics, chiefly Japanese, were landed at the port of Honolulu for sugar plantation, contract laborers.

During the same period the action of the board of health for the suppression of the plague, directly or indirectly, caused the destruction of private effects, homes, merchandise and places of business of more than 5,000 free and independent Asiatics in Honolulu. Between November 1 and December 31, last year, nearly 4,000 tons of Oriental freight were landed at the port of Honolulu, without fumigation, while in January of this year property worth nearly \$1,000,000 belonging to Chinese and Japanese was burned in the plague infected and quarantined district.

May be Reimbursed.

These figures are given only that the situation may be the better understood, and not for purposes of criticism. It is not unlikely that the unfortunates will be amply reimbursed by the government for the losses they have sustained.

The Asiatics have been imported into Hawaii by the sugar growers under three years' labor contracts. These contracts have penal features, providing for the imprisonment of the laborer if he declines to work, until willing to resume; the time spent in prison is added to the term of his contract. Prior to 1892 the Chinaman whose term of employment had expired might continue to work on the plantation as a free laborer, he might leave and seek other employment, or he might return to China. The greater portion chose the first course, many of the more saving and enterprising accepted their freedom and sought employment elsewhere; a few struck out for themselves as growers of rice, vegetables and so on. But since 1892 they have had to choose between deportation and a new term of contract.

Wealthy Chinese in Hawaii.

There are many wealthy Chinese merchants in the islands now. Once they or their fathers were just such penal contract laborers. Brought out in the early days, they completed their service terms and at length became independent rice planters and merchants. The Chinese in Hawaii labor with patience from daylight to darkness, live frugally and bide their time. They do not hesitate to stake all on a venture in which they have confidence, and if they lose the loss is borne with stoical indifference. Each in turn has come out as a plantation laborer, has served his period of three years and then has joined with others and leased a piece of waste land that the white man and the native have been unable to cultivate with profit. This has been turned into a money-making rice plantation, vegetable garden or taro patch. After saving up sufficient money the enterprising Chinese usually comes to Honolulu and buys a share in some store or small manufacturing industry. Finally, he places his eldest son in charge of the business, and taking one or more of the younger boys with him to be educated, returns to China.

Work in Companies.

Their enterprises are usually carried on in companies, varying in numbers of from three to four tailors or laundry proprietors to thirty or more planters of rice. Frequently one wealthy merchant will have shares in many enterprises. For instance, he may be principal owner of a rice mill and have subordinate shares in a sugar plantation, a lumber yard, dry goods store, grocery store, several rice plantations, several taro grounds, a laundry, a hardware store, a dressmaking, tailor or shoe shop, and perhaps be the owner of several large leaseholds that he is subletting in smaller portions to kinemen, whose contracts have more recently expired.

The Chinese business man keeps queer-looking books of account in Chinese characters on vertically ruled manila paper. The entries are truthful and the record is sufficiently complete to indicate clearly all the essentials of the business. As merchants Chinamen are reliable and their obligations are faithfully kept; as witnesses in court they seldom tell the truth unless they believe it will aid them to gain the case.

They have little retail stores all over the islands. They grow vegetables for the white men and taro for the natives. They carry their products suspended from shoulder poles, and raise

ducks on fish ponds, in which choice mullet are raised.

Leasing and Marrying.

Chinamen seldom buy ground. They always prefer to lease it. They will hire it for five, ten, twenty or even fifty years at a stipulated yearly rental, payable semi-annually. Many of their lands are owned by the natives, whose weakness is to secure some sort of an instrument that will insure to them a definite income for the remainder of their lives.

There is nothing more truly characteristic of the Chinese in Hawaii than their dealings with the natives in leasing and cultivating their taro lands. A Chinaman will see a piece of ground that a native woman is cultivating in a loose and unscientific way, possibly obtaining from it enough to furnish taro for herself and relatives. He will in some way secure the right to use a small piece of land adjoining hers, and then he will cultivate her friendship while he cultivates the soil. He will make some acceptable presents to her; perhaps will give her a little money to buy gin with, and in other inoffensive ways do all that he can to win her good will. Next, having found out who her native counselor is, he will retain him for \$25, \$50 or \$100 and ask him to obtain a five, ten or twenty years' lease of the woman's land. It does not take the native lawyer long to convince his client that it is manifestly to her interest to make the lease.

If the Chinaman cannot obtain a long-term lease he accepts a short one. He takes possession, and in a few months what was a weedy pond with a few straggling shoots of taro here and there becomes a regularly laid out, thrifty looking garden, or perhaps the tract will be converted into a rice field.

From the beginning to the end of his term the quiet Celestial will be laying the foundations for a renewal of the lease, and the chances are a hundred to one that he will obtain it long before the term is up. He may think the owner is "makai wahine" (fair woman) and marry her, for the native women do not dislike Chinese husbands—they are good to them and let them have money and buy them fish, poi and gin enough to keep them fat and happy.

The Japanese Newcomers.

The Japanese have not been brought to the islands in large numbers until within the last few years. Now they make up by far the greater portion of the contract laborers on the sugar plantations. There are a considerable number of Chinese employed by some of the planters, but the majority are what are termed "free laborers"—that is, their contracts have expired and there is no imprisoning them if they refuse to work.

Each nationality is housed separately and every building is numbered. The houses usually contain from two to five rooms, twelve by fifteen feet each, with an average of eight single men to each room. If married one family is allowed one room. There is usually one kitchen to each house, to be used by all in common. The two nationalities are kept apart, more on account of the difference in their foods and cooking, however, than because of fear lest strife may be engendered between them; although, of course, there is some degree of race antipathy and jealousy.

A company physician has a small hospital and dispensary at some central point near to the quarters, and generally estimated that one-third on account of sickness, aches and pains; for the Asiatic working on a contract is an entirely different man from the Asiatic working for himself.

In the latter capacity he is all energy, industry and frugality; in the former he is very ready to discover some threatening illness, or, when on duty, to make a serious pretense of doing a great deal of work without actually accomplishing much. The working gangs usually consist of from twenty to one hundred men, in charge of a white luna (native word for overseer). The luna has one or more Japanese or Chinese interpreters assisting him, and gives his orders to them, which they translate to the laborers; or, if he becomes impatient with the way a laborer is working, the luna may rush over and catch the fellow by the back of the neck, push him out of the way and show him how the work should be done.

The Hokopu System.

The system of "hokopu," freely translated, finish your task and go home, has been inaugurated on account of the great difficulty in obtaining satisfactory results by driving the men. The effect is that, although a working day is supposed to last from daylight to darkness, some of the strongest will have finished by noon. The free laborers drift from plantation to plantation, seeking the highest wages for the least work; often they will quit in the very busiest part of the cane-cutting season, thereby fore-

ing wages up, but when the rush is over they are usually allowed to find other employment. Contract laborers are paid \$12 to \$15 a month; free laborers from these figures up, according to supply and demand.

The plantation managers do all they can to induce families to come, and usually furnish better quarters with greater privileges as an inducement. The Japanese women labor in the fields and the mills, doing the lighter classes of work. They are paid about a third less than the men.

New arrivals are very averse to becoming begrimed with dust and dirt, and will often work all day with their heads and necks wound about with many folds of cotton cloth to keep the dust out. Just as the independent Chinaman has made the swamps and waste lowlands fruitful, so the free Japanese has changed the forest-grown mountain sides into wealth-producing coffee and sugar lands.

Japanese Fishermen.

So, too, in the same way that the Chinese have taken over the natives' taro lands and the making of their poi, the Japanese have monopolized the sea-fishing. Their little smacks may be seen any morning skimming away to the fishing grounds, or lying at anchor while they cast the lines.

Among the first purchases the independent Japanese makes are a pony and a small wagon. It is as characteristic a Jap belonging as the small, round straw hat and the red blanket which is always seen airing near the doorway of their houses.

The Japanese of Hawaii are a cheerful and industrious people, very much inclined toward cleanliness, but close imitators of good ideas. Aggressive and ambitious, they never lose a vantage ground that has once been gained. Quick to pick up the customs, manners and habit of thought of the better class of those among whom they sojourn, they must needs soon be recognized as part of the sinew of the land. They have come to the islands to stay, and with their intelligent emulation of the white man's standard of living, are destined to be his most severe competitors in the evolution of the new Hawaii.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

A Native Centenarian Joins the Great Majority.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

After over a hundred years of life, Hilineka, a native woman, passed away yesterday at the residence of H. J. Nolte in Kapiolani Park. The old lady was the great-grand aunt of the late Mrs. Nolte and the exact age is unknown. A long time ago she herself lost track of the years passing swiftly over her head.

That Hilineka was past the century mark when she died is a well-known fact, however. She saw the beginning of the nineteenth century and just before the commencement of the twentieth round of a hundred years she leaves this life.

Hilineka well remembered King Kamehameha I, and in her ripe old age used often to relate incidents which occurred before the grandparents of her listeners were born. She lived with the Nolte family for the last thirty years of her life.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Healthy at Eighty.

Mrs. Edmonds was Cured
of a Severe Case of
Rheumatism at that
advanced age.

Mrs. Susan H. Edmonds, of
37 Broad St., Newburyport,
Mass., when recently inter-
viewed, said:



"A year ago last February I was taken with rheumatism. My hands swelled, and I suffered from soreness in the joints of my arms and limbs. At my age this was quite a serious matter, and I employed two doctors, but they did not cure me. One day my son found a little book at the door which contained a statement by a minister who formerly preached here, and was known to be a man of great truth and honesty. Over his signature he stated that he had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I told my doctor if he was willing I would try the pills myself. The minister whose statement I had read was known to the doctor, and the latter did not object, so I tried the pills. I soon began to see an improvement. The swelling went down and there was less soreness. I continued the use of the pills, in all seven boxes, and was entirely cured. If I am ever troubled with the rheumatism again I shall surely take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advise others to do so who are afflicted with this disease."

Signed
SUSAN H. EDMONDS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this
trade mark
on every
package.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED

Sold by all
druggists, 50
cents per box;
six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

PLAN IS A GO

Honolulu Will Have a Crematory.

Stock Company Formed by Leading
Citizens Last Night But Details
Are Not Settled Yet.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The meeting last night at the Young Men's Christian Association to discuss the projected new crematory was attended by a considerable number of the most intelligent and progressive men in Honolulu. Among those present were: Mr. W. R. Castle, who occupied the chair; Mr. J. A. Gilman, who served as secretary pro tem.; and Messrs. G. P. Castle, F. J. Lowrey, George Carter, C. M. Cooke, W. W. Hall, J. B. Atherton, H. H. Williams, J. P. Cooke, George W. Smith, J. H. Fisher, W. C. Weeoon and J. H. Soper. The question as to the advisability of building a crematory here was not taken up at all, because that was considered a foregone conclusion. The main discussion was about location, methods, cost, and organization; also as to how acceptable the enterprise would prove.

Three plans were suggested and discussed. One of these was that of a crematory in some favorable location in town, possibly the Oahu cemetery. Another contemplated a cheaper crematory on the beach, perhaps near the foot of Sheridan street. The third plan was to purchase a large tract of land outside of town, and make a grave yard of it and have a crematory on it too. This has not yet been fully decided.

A list was started of those who were willing to take stock in the company. It is desired that not more than five shares shall be taken by one subscriber, in order to make the movement a more popular one. A committee consisting of George W. Smith, chairman, G. P. Castle and J. H. Fisher, was appointed to go on with the subscriptions. Persons willing to subscribe for from one to five shares are requested to send their names to G. P. Castle. The articles of incorporation, which were approved at the meeting so far as they can be approved until the stockholders come together for their first meeting, provide for a capital of \$20,000, divided into 200 shares at the par value of \$100 each. In short the thing is a go.

It was suggested after the meeting that one of the most potent arguments in favor of cremation has seldom, if ever, been brought forward, and certainly not in connection with the present discussion. This is, that it obviates the danger of premature burial, the idea of which is a continual terror to hundreds of people. It is also a real danger, as statistics seem to prove. Only about one per cent of the bodies buried are ever disinterred, but of that number the percentage is much larger of those which show that the persons came to life after having been placed in the ground.

WILL STAY AWAY A YEAR.

Dr. Raymond to Leave Next Month
for a Long Absence.

Dr. James H. Raymond and family will leave in the America aaru, sailing on May 5 for the Mainland. Dr. Raymond will be gone about one year, during which time he will devote his attention to hospital and medical work in general, studying principally in the city of New York and in Europe. Dr. W. J. Galbraith has become associated with Dr. Raymond and during the latter's absence will succeed to his practice and occupy the Raymond office and residence on Beretania and Ala-kele streets.

During Dr. Raymond's six years' residence in the islands he has established a high reputation as a physician and surgeon. His association with Dr. Galbraith will be highly satisfactory to his clientele and many

friends. Dr. Galbraith is not only a well qualified practitioner of medicine but is highly esteemed by the leading surgeons of America. For many years he held the position of surgeon in chief of the Union Pacific railway.

New Plantation.

The Kona Agricultural Co. has commenced operations. An application for incorporation will be made and W. R. Castle has charge of the Honolulu end of the business. Seven thousand acres of cane land is owned by the company in fee simple.

HONOR MEMORY OF A FORMER PASTOR

Christian Church Pays Tribute to
Character of Rev. Wm. A.
Gardner.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The rain did not prevent a gratifying attendance last evening at the memorial services held in the Christian Church in honor of the late Rev. Wm. A. Gardner. Front seats had been reserved for the George W. De Long Post, G. A. R., and the number of members present was large. After devotional exercises conducted by the pastor brief addresses were made relating to the life, character and labors of the deceased.

Interesting facts were stated, high tributes were paid to Mr. Gardner's worth, and tender sympathy for the bereaved family was expressed. The order was as follows:

Hymn, "Forever with the Lord." Invocation.

Scripture selections from Rev. 21st and 22d.

Prayer.

Address by W. C. Weedon.

Address by Mr. Taggard.

Song by the choir, "No Sorrow There."

Address by Mr. Azbill.

Song by the choir, "Saved by Grace."

Letters from Rev. Mr. Pearson and Rev. Mr. Kincaid, conveying their testimonies of regard, read by William Templeton.

Brief prayer for the family of the departed by the pastor.

Addresses by Prof. Howland and Mr. Coleman.

An address by Mr. R. J. Green, as representative of the G. A. R., of which Mr. Gardner was a member.

Reading of the poem by Mrs. W. L. Hopper, which is subjoined.

A few closing words by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Hay.

Hymn, "Rock of Ages." The Benediction.

The services were interesting and impressive. The following poem strikingly sets forth the life and death of this good man:

Fallen! on Zion's battlefield.
A soldier of renown,
Arm'd in the panoply of God,
In conflict cloven down,
His helmet on, his armor bright,
His cheek unblanch'd with fear,
While round his head there gleamed a light,
His dying hour to cheer.

Fallen! while cheering with his voice
The sacramental host;
With banners floating on the air,
Death found him at his post;
In life's high prime the warfare clos'd
But not ingloriously;
He fell beyond the outer wall,
And shouted Victory!

Fallen! a holy man of God,
An Israelite indeed,
A standard-bearer of the cross,
Mighty in word and deed;
A master-spirit of the age,
A bright and burning light,
Whose beams across the firmament
Scatter'd the clouds of night.

Fallen! as sets the sun at eve,
To rise in splendor where
His kindred luminaries shine,
Their heav'n of bliss to share;
Beyond the stormy battlefield
He reigns in triumph now,
Sweeping a harp of wondrous song,
With glory on his brow.

Auction Sale!

On account of whom it may concern,
I will sell at Public Auction

Friday, April 27

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At my salesroom a CONSIGNMENT of
AUTOMATIC BLUE FLAME WICK-
LESS

OIL Stoves!

These stoves are used extensively in
the Eastern States and are advertised
considerably in all the principal mag-
azines.

Simple in Construction, Easy of Op-
eration and Splendid Cookers.

Jas. F. Morgan,

AUCTIONEER.

5525

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from
all impurities from whatever cause arising,
For Scrofula, Scars, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all
kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Dropsy.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
in the most majority of long-standing cases.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
is warranted to cure anything injurious to the
most delicate and infirm of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of
1d. each, and in cases containing six times the
quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the most majority of long-standing cases.
—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE
VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE "LITTLE AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG
COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—
"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mix-
ture should see that they get the genuine article,
worthwhile in its nature and substance as some-
times pointed out by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Little and Midland Continental Drug
Company, Limited, England" are engraved on the
Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World
Famous Blood Mixture" flows in the bottle
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
1-8000 TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The native leaders who are trying to draw the color line in Hawaiian politics and of whose plans as described in the Advertiser, the evening Royalist organ says "there is more truth than poetry," may or may not go further. That they are disturbed over the publicity which the scheme has had in these columns, goes without the saying; though the Advertiser is hardly so responsible for their exposure as is Testa's Independent, which, for weeks past, has been licking its chops over the anticipated feast of white meat.

The affair is bringing out amusing comment. Not the least so is a denunciatory letter from John E. Bush, who never loses a chance to advertise himself as a native leader any more than he does to betray natives as place confidence in him. Luckily for the native party, the credulous spirits are few. Bush says his "fellow Hawaiians" have no hatred for the haole but later on he compares that unhappy white man to the benumbed and hungry viper whom the Greek (otherwise the Hawaiian) warmed at the hearthstone and which bit him for his pains. Obviously the Hawaiian cannot have anything but an aloha for the ungrateful serpent; at least that is Mr. Bush's conclusion.

But enough of Bush. He is more picturesque as an over-convivial envoy, flying through the Samoan plain patches pursued by his German dinner hosts than he is as a logician trying to escape a tagging non-sequitur. The point we are most interested in is whether a color line, once drawn, could be maintained.

We think not. It is an anachronism in any event for the Testa party to talk an anti-haole campaign when it proposes to follow one white man as a Moses and use as many others as it can trust to do the fine work of politics. Besides, the Portuguese whom the anti-haole leaders ask to follow them and take pot luck are whites themselves. What threatens to come out of the whole matter is a division on the old lines of 1893, with the Queen's friends, native and white, on the one side and the majority of her former antagonists on the other. We look for that kind of a contest in the first political battle. Royalists predict that it will end in an anti-American victory; Americans are waiting with interest to see how far the conspiracy will spread and are wasting no breath on predictions.

From the number of gold bricks that George D. Gear unloaded on the San Francisco interviewers it looks as if metropolitan journalism had made heavy drafts on the backwoods press.

Wm. H. King, ex-Congressman from Utah, was again elected to represent Utah at the national capital, vice Robert of the Mormon, expelled. King is well known to Honolulu as a man who was committed to annexation and who changed his mind, under the eye of Oxnard, at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour. Mr. King promises to be, in some respects, the Pettigrew of the Lower House.

Part of the latest dispatch from Havana reveals Cuban character in conflict with American so typically that it is worth reading carefully:

Acting Mayor Estrada Mora visited General Wood to inform him that in consequence of the recent action of the Havana municipality and of General Ludlow in breaking down the monopoly in the use of the slaughter house, held in trust for the cattle dealers, the latter had threatened not to supply any more meat, asserting they had a monopoly of cattle and could entirely cut off the meat supply of Havana.

General Wood told Senor Mora to take thirty policemen and to occupy the slaughter house, keeping it open to all who wished to kill cattle there, and inform all members of the cattle trust that if they refused to supply cattle they would not be allowed in future to kill at the slaughter house.

These instructions were carried into effect and there was no trouble. Only one man—a member of the cattle trust—refused to kill, and he was informed that he would not be allowed to use the slaughter house again.

This sort of thing crops up continually. Relying on some tradition which has grown to be considered a right because no one has had the courage to fight it, some man or group of men periodically refuses compliance with an innovation looking to a more efficient, or a more modern, or a cleaner business method. The American in authority proceeds to carry out the innovation just the same, and he does it in so striking a manner that absolutely no doubt is left in the minds of his late opponents as to what is going to be done in future. The above instance is a perfect type of hundreds of others—including the helplessness of the Cuban Mayor. The Cubans are slowly learning the lesson of going ahead and doing things that need to be done, instead of considering difficulties, objections, and precedents.

POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF THE PORTUGUESE.

The statements made by the Royalist politicians that the Portuguese will join them in a raid on the American party were editorially doubted by the Advertiser and have not been confirmed by the Portuguese. There is every reason why the Portuguese should not take such a course because, as people who prospered least under Royalist rule and most under American control, they have vital interests at stake in the predominance of the American idea. In other words, they would do badly if local affairs should come under Royalist control and well if the objects and aims of the progressive white citizenship of Hawaii should be politically consummated.

Under the Provisional Government, in which they found representation, the Portuguese became, for the first time, a recognized and respected political force. They had a man in the Advisory Council and many men in the civil service and the military. Since then their interests have been looked after and they have enjoyed a full share in the prosperity which has come to all alike as the result of annexation. Now the question is: Do they want to keep these advantages or lose them?

Politically if the Portuguese go with the aboriginal Royalists in opposition to their fellow-whites they must expect to stand or fall with the Royalist party. As such a reactionary outfit could not possibly stand alone and would never be permitted to rule this country whatever its voting majority might be, the result to the Portuguese is easy to forecast. On the other hand, if the Portuguese go with the white annexationists where they went before and where they naturally belong, they will always be able to command their share of political responsibility. Thus it is to their political interest to stay with the dominant class.

Upon the issue of prosperity there is also much to say. The only thing that can bring immigrants, money and new enterprises here and keep up the scale of employment is to assure good government. Why was Honolulu stagnant before 1893 and this despite the profits of the sugar business? Why were those profits sent away for investment rather than spent here? Why were wages low and why were so many Portuguese and others unemployed? Why did city lots which are now worth \$5,000 go begging at \$1,000? Why was building at so low an ebb? The reason is that Royalist rule was a threat to serious and responsible government. There was no telling to what extent the taxpayers might be plundered when the King himself had not been above swindling a Chinaman out of over \$50,000 and the Queen assumed the right to change the organic law at pleasure. Hence the unwillingness of new people to come here and stay and the refusal of the old-timers to undo their purse-strings. The Portuguese were very poor then; they found little enough to do and the charity funds of the Catholic Church were exhausted in their behalf. But times changed for the better the moment the news of annexation came to hand. The little fortune of every Portuguese who owned a piece of land was doubled; if his capital was in the wages of labor, that was doubled too. Prosperity smiled upon him as it did upon everyone, and it is smiling yet.

The Portuguese are a thrifty and provident people. We do not believe they can be misled into any course that would bring the good times of Hawaii to an end. Yet to mislead them is what the Royalist politicians propose to do if they can. Those selfish schemers openly boast that they will, with the help of Portuguese votes, restore political conditions here as they were before 1893 in everything except actual monarchy. Should such a misfortune come to pass, the prosperity of the common people would go as suddenly as did Aladdin's palace, which was erect and ablaze with light at sunset and in the morning had vanished. There can be good times only where capital has the confidence to invest its earnings. During the hardest times in the United States there was no lack of money in the banks and in private vaults. The trouble was it stayed there, afraid to come out and take the risks of exposure to the irresponsible politics of the hour. Like produces like. Put the old-line Monarchists in control of Hawaii or establish the aboriginal color line in Island politics, and the era of political irresponsibility comes. Upon that, capital withdraws within itself, land values go down, stocks depreciate, cheaper labor struggles for fewer jobs, and classes fairly well-to-do feel the coarse grind of poverty.

Hence for political advantage and private well-being, the Portuguese should ally themselves with their fellow-whites of the annexation or American party. It is an insult to their intelligence to assume that they can be led by the nose by Royalists to the brink of the precipice towards which the native politicians are stumbling. Furthermore, it is an insult which they should resent when Royalists say that a bribe for one or two of their leaders would poll their voting strength against their own best interests. We have faith to believe that they will resist it and that when the struggle for good government comes on again the Portuguese will stand shoulder to shoulder with other white men, as they did in 1893, and protect Hawaii from misrule and hard times.

SLAVERY OF LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

The benevolent soul of the San Francisco Examiner, which is so often wrung by the spectacle of "slavery in Hawaii," is invited to look nearer home and bestow its emotional sympathy upon the bondman of California. There is a vast deal of humbug about slavery in Hawaii, where field laborers are well fed, well housed, well looked after by physicians, are never overworked and are generally so content that they send word to their friends to come and join them; but as for the bondage of the field laborer in California, the half of the sad truth has never been told.

We get some glimpses of it in an article published by a labor journal of New York and incorporated in a report of the Minister of Labor in New Zealand. The writer tells how the wage-earners fare on a milk ranch in Contra Costa county—a place of 600 acres, upon ten of which the owner lives in the easy style of the country gentleman. Near the ranch house is the corral, a huge quadrangle of barns and sheds. In one of the latter is a dirty room where tiers of bunks filled with straw and covered with frowsy blankets may be seen. This is the common sleeping apartment which, during the summer months, is indescribably close and hot.

The daily routine of labor is worse than that of the negro former slaves in the cotton-picking States. The men are aroused at 2 a. m. to do the milking. This work keeps them busy until 8 a. m., when thirty minutes are allowed for a scant breakfast. After this meal the men go into the fields and work till noon and at 12:30 there is dinner. In the meantime the foreman's wife has scalded the milk pans and pails—an "enormous task."

There is a recess from 12:30 until 2 p. m., when milking begins again and lasts till eight, when supper is ready. The remaining six hours out of the twenty-four is left for sociability, religion, bathing, politics and sleep. The bathing is a daily necessity owing to the filth of the corral; but those who indulge in it get but five or five and a half hours' sleep. The pay is supposed to be \$30 per month, but there are so many expedients for reducing it that at the end of the contract period, whatever it may be, the laborer gets very little cash. If he leaves prematurely, as the owner tries to goad him into doing, he gets nothing.

The men of the milk ranches, however, fare better than do those in the wheat fields of the San Joaquin valley—a great inland sea of grain reputed to be the hottest agricultural district in the world. The men go to work in January and have steady employment until midsummer. No money is paid to them till the crop is turned off, but the employer has a store and generally a saloon where they can run up bills at fancy prices. The hours of field work are from dawn to dark with four or five hours' extra work caring for stock. The foreman is usually a brutal overseer who distributes curses and blows in the hope of inducing men to whom money is owing to throw up their jobs and forfeit it; and he discharges them on the slightest pretext, knowing that he can easily find tramps to step into the vacancies. Meanwhile those who stay, sleep in outbuildings, not so well housed there as cattle, and their meals are of the rudest description. They are lucky to get fresh beef; they have no butter for their bread and no milk for their coffee. At the end of the contract time, after tobacco, clothing and liquor bills have been settled, the man who has \$75 or half his wages coming to him is an exception to the rule. He goes to the city and gets drunk, and in a month takes to the road again.

Between the condition of such a laborer—fit subject for Edwin Markham's "Man With a Hoe"—and the ordinary wage-earner in a Hawaiian cane field is the difference between brutal oppression and a patriarchal respect for the rights of those who earn their bread by toil. A California wage-earner, used to San Joaquin valley heat, would think himself in paradise on any of the Island plantations; and on many of them he would have his choice between working for an employer for wages or on shares. In his lowest condition he would live better, have more comforts and diversions and more solicitude care when sick than even the average small freeholder of the California mountain country.

So let the Examiner turn its discerning eye and Rabbi Levy his attentive nose to the sights and smells of slavery near at home. California is the field for them—the place where philanthropy is needed as it never was needed here to ameliorate the condition of the workman.

"Treasures of Flowers Rare and Roses Red"

Come from enriched, well nourished soil, giving the result of perfect growth. The same result can be obtained by humanity in general, if they look after the blood, the life of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific remedy for this, as it transforms poor blood into perfect blood—from which follows the greatest of blessings, good health.

Eczema—"Since I was a child I have had eczema on my body which our physician pronounced eczema. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have had no return of the disease." Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEW DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ailments, the most distressing and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Royalist papers which announced the color line now try to take their statements back and lay them to the Advertiser. The game will not work. The most that can come of it is to convince the public that our exposure of the plot has seriously disturbed the plotters.

Honolulu will come into line with other progressive cities in the matter of a crematory. The one to be built here will contain all the modern appliances for the reduction of the discarded human body to its component gases. In a city where graveyards are a menace to the living it is most desirable that incineration should supersede interment. Honolulu is such a place. Of course incineration can progress but slowly here at first, but the presence of the crematory and the kind of work it will do, may be trusted to educate the public and in time measurably relieve the pressure on the cemeteries.

The death of James Campbell removes a self-made man of representative character. Endowed by nature with shrewdness and sheer grit, he rose superior to adverse circumstances and became rich and in many ways influential. Doubtless he made his share of mistakes and had the strong man's proportion of enemies; but his life taught lessons of patience, industry and courage which are well to remember. There was one time when all Hawaii felt proud of James Campbell and that was when, prostrate in the hands of desperate men in a lonesome house of San Francisco, he defied his abductors for two days and finally got the better of them. Captain Lees described him after that as the nerviest man he ever knew and the praise was justified.

The cinematograph is developing and is sure to become a more and more useful factor in public education. No entertainments given in Mainland cities last year were more delightful than the moving photographic pictures of the Cuban invasion, the Philippine battles and of Royal and Papal functions. The early trouble with the pictures, that of trembling or shaking motion in the objects shown, has now been obviated. At the same time the photographs are going farther afield. The Borchgrevink expedition which has lately returned from the Antarctic continent, reporting the discovery of the magnetic pole, carried a cinematograph and will soon give the public a view of scenery and life in that hitherto unknown region. The busy picture-makers are also at the front in the South African war and in a few months comfortable audiences in Europe, Asia, Africa and America will have the stirring incidents of Anglo-Boer battles noiselessly enacted before their eyes.

The sub-committee of the Senate, which went to Cuba to investigate, describes the political feeling of the people in the following paragraph:

It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. Much will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction. The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment by a people who have had little opportunity to study its principles or its details, its necessities or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business men, unfortunately, show too much disposition to hold aloof.

The municipal experiment will be watched with the greater interest because it is proposed to try it very soon in the Philippines.

THE BOERS AND BRITONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

telegraphing Monday, says: "The Boers are in full retreat from Wepener, hugging the Basuto border. The Basutos are marching parallel with them along the frontier, watching eagerly for the slightest encroachment."

The Daily News has the following from Reddersburg, dated Friday: "General Chermide saw the rear guard of the Boers disappear southeast in full retreat. The enemy appear to be in strong force four miles east of Reddersburg. They are falling back before our advance guard."

Glimpses of the Campaign.

NEW YORK, April 17.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lady Smith dispatches confirm the report that the Boers have retired from the Elands Laagte district to their Biggarsberg positions. No raiding operations southward have been reported, and it is now clear that the Boer advance was ordered for the sake of annoying the burghers on active duty and of checking desertions. The British inactivity in one sense is masterly, since it demoralizes the enemy.

Sir Redvers Buller's scouts have reported that the Boers have wrecked the engine house and shafts of three colliers by heavy charges of dynamite. These wanton attacks upon private property have been characteristic of the Dutch campaign. South Africans explain them on the theory that the Boers are aware that claims for damages to property in Natal and Cape Colony, which will be presented after the war, can never be assessed against the farmers of the two commonwealths, but will be liquidated by the mine owners of the Rand. Accordingly the Boers feel at liberty to inflict as much damage as possible, since the indemnity will come out of the mining industry of the Rand in the form of taxation based on the profits of the companies. The theory is correct without doubt that Johannesburg will pay the piper when the war is over. Neither Pretoria nor Bloemfontein has resources for liquidating war indemnities and bills for damages.

An official bulletin issued at Pretoria contains a survey of the military situation in the various sections and implies that there is activity all along the line. The Boer officials evidently and it necessary to convey the impression to their own people that the Dutch forces have not disbanded, but are actively employed at various points. The only fresh claim of victory in this dispatch is a report that General Froneman has defeated a British column and driven it across the Orange river. There is no confirmation of this story from British sources and, on the contrary, the attack on Col. Dalgety's force near Wepener has slackened and there are persistent rumors that General Brabant has relieved the garrison after defeating the Boers. General Brabant is on the way to Wepener with a strong mounted force and reinforcements from Natal are behind him. General Chermide with a full division, is also moving east from Reddersburg and the Boers may be caught in a corner somewhere in the southwestern section of the Free State.

The general situation at Bloemfontein is unchanged. Military experts here do not expect an advance northward for a week or ten days, since Lord Roberts is waiting for large shipments of horses, which have barely arrived at Cape Town. They are also convinced that General Buller will remain on the defensive and not attack Biggarsberg until the enemy's force has been drawn off by Lord Roberts' invasion of the Transvaal. It is considered probable that General Hunter and Brabant will work their way up to Wepener and Ladybrand, and in this way protect Lord Roberts' line of communications.

On the Eve of Advance.

LONDON, April 17.—(Afternoon Service).—At last Roberts seems to be on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usual reliable sources of information and all the indications smuggled past the censor are at fault, the British army within a few days will be marching northward. After many premature and unfounded reports that have amounted to tell of this move there is naturally even in the best informed quarters considerable hesitancy in settling upon the day Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein, but there is a settled impression that it will occur either at the end of this week or the beginning of next. The long, weary wait in the Free State capital has apparently effected a much needed rehabilitation, though it is probable Lord Roberts would still further have delayed his advance had not the Boer activity forced him to put his forces in such positions that unless they quickly proceed northward the strategic advantage will be lost.

The critics agree in the supposition that the advance will be made in parallel columns with a broad front west of the railroad, the third and eighth divisions sweeping northward to the extreme northwest, the entire force amounting to 75,000 men.

Exactly what part General Buller will take is still a secret, which no one is able to probe.

From the seat of war there is significant silence. From The Hague comes the news that the Boer delegates refuse to make public the object of their mission. They hope to be received by Queen Wilhelmina, but nothing in this direction has yet been decided upon.

LEVY AT LIBERTY.

The Man Who Had the Plague and Did Not Have It.

One solitary patient remains in the plague hospital now, Sen Kam. H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian hotel clerk who was removed some time ago to the pest house as a plague suspect, is now free to go where and do what he will. Levy is entirely recovered from whatever disease it was he had, but the doctors have never decided the way or the other whether he had bubonic plague.

Levy speaks well of his treatment while in the pest house but is naturally very glad to be up, out and around again.

NEWS OF MAUI

Vessels Fared Badly at Kahului.

Centennial Booked to Carry Fourteen Passengers to San Francisco. Notes of the Week.

MAUI, April 21.—Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua of Wailuku will go to Lahaina on the 24th and hear the appeal of Olowalu plantation, in chambers on the next day, the 25th. This is the appeal taken from the decision of the Lahaina District Court made recently in favor of the Japanese strikers.

During Wednesday, the 18th, the sea was unusually rough in Kahului harbor. A small trading schooner belonging to Peter Joseph of Hana was swept from her mooring and lifted high and dry onto the beach. She is still stranded. No damage whatever was done.

The steamer Centennial also broke one of her stern moorings and swung around, striking another vessel. The only injury sustained was the breaking of the Centennial's rill.

The steamer Centennial will probably sail today if the wind is favorable, for San Francisco. Her cargo consists of 23,000 bags of Paia, Hamakua sugar, and Spreckelsville sugar, valued at \$138,767.27. Her passenger list, which numbers fourteen, is as follows: Mrs. J. J. Walsh, Mrs. G. H. Bailey, Mrs. C. H. Wells, Mrs. Laura Wells, Mrs. H. C. Winslow, Mrs. James Kennedy, Master Kennedy, Rev. Seneca Jones, J. B. Ritchie, James Grotten, E. J. Crothers, James Moore, J. N. Heimick, G. C. Wood.

Rev. S. Jones returns to his home in Chico, California, after spending a long vacation in Hamakua. His visit was prolonged on account of the plague.

Mrs. James Kennedy, wife of the manager of the Paia plantation store, goes to Scotland to place her son in school.

Mr. Wells and daughter of Wailuku, Mrs. Walsh of Kahului, and Mrs. Winslow of Kihiti are making short visits to the Coast.

During Easter Sunday at the Paia Foreign Church Dr. Beckwith preached an Easter sermon, an Easter anthem was sung, and calla lilies from Olanda adorned the pulpit.

During Sunday, the 15th, a new church at Pauwela, Makawao, was inaugurated, advocating the doctrine of "Christian Science." Rev. J. Kamakele of Koonae, Kula, the pioneer Christian Scientist of Maui, assisted in the exercises.

Hana people are in a decidedly rebellious mood on account of the lack of mail recently. They have had no steamer for two weeks, and now the Claudine on Friday went to Hawaii and neglected them again.

During Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th, James Saunders of Keanae, commissioner of private ways and water rights of Hana district, tried his first case. It was N. Omsted, P. K. Kahakaula, Hookana, Mrs. Chong Leong, Mrs. Kalua, S. K. Kamaka, Kamali, Knit Sun Wai Co., Ah Nee, Ah Kina, Ah Wa, S. K. Daniels, Kaina and others versus T. Awana. Some Keanae water was the subject under dispute. After the examination of a number of witnesses the prosecution thought it advisable to withdraw their case.

The incident was remarkable owing to the presence of a large number of Hawaiians. Messrs. W. P. Hala and M. Reuter of Hana were the attorneys for the prosecution and A. F. Tavares of Makawao for the defense.

Weather—Much rain during the week in Makawao and Hana. During the 16th, 2.35 inches fell in mauka Makawao and 1.65 inches at Grove Ranch.

NO CREMATION FOR CATHOLICS

So Says the Bishop of Panopolis Who Issues a Circular Letter to His Flock.

The Bishop of Panopolis, vicar apostolic to the Hawaiian Islands, and head of the Catholic Church here, has issued a circular letter against cremation which is found as an advertisement in another column. The Bishop says that the Church has decreed against this method of disposing of the dead and expresses the wish that the members of his see obey the Church's will in the matter. The following is the text of the Bishop's letter:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church in Hawaii:

It is my duty as your Bishop, now that some people are working to substitute cremation, an old pagan rite, for the Christian rite of inhumation, to acquaint you with the rules adopted by the Church in regard to this matter.

On the 19th of May, 1886, a decree, approved by Pope Leo XIII. declares: "A Catholic cannot become a member of any society which imposes cremation. 2d. No Catholic shall ask cremation for himself nor for anybody else."

On the 15th of December, 1886, another decree, approved by the same authority, declares that the ceremonies of the Church must be refused to any one not having retracted his request to be cremated; but the Church allows the ceremonies to be performed on the bodies, at home or in the church, of those who are to be cremated by orders issued by the government or by some other authority.

These are the rules of our church in regard to cremation and my wish is that every Catholic in this country should keep them as the church has good reasons for imposing them on her children.

Yours faithfully,
GUILSTAN,
Bishop of Panopolis,
Vicar Apostolic.

Why the Admiral Hates President
McKinley--Chairman Jones
Frees His Mind.

A month ago Dewey called at the White House and asked Mr. McKinley about compensation for his services as a member of the commission. The President told him he wanted to pay him the same as other civilian members were to receive.

Dewey then volunteered to the President that, in his opinion, there was but one candidate for President in this country—that there should be but one—McKinley.

"You have earned election and the

The big pump at Maunalei plantation was started on Thursday and everything worked very satisfactorily.

Secretary Diek of the Republican National Committee defends the Porto Rico tariff bill.

The suit of W. C. Achi against Naikunamo and others for the partition of some land in Palama, the property of some heirs, was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. George McCas was directed to conduct the sale.

Japanese fishermen are accused by the Hawaiian and Portuguese communities of using dynamite to bring up the denizens of the sea. If allowed by the authorities to continue this successful method the hook and line users say they will be eventually driven out of business by the Japs.

Mr. Harghis, superintendent of the government nursery, says that the strict tree (albizzia lebbek) is nothing new here. Several large trees of it may be seen in the grounds of the mission (albizzia samana) which look like the tree in shape and leaves, but the seed pods and flowers differ. It needs freely here and seeds may be obtained from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sells every Monday for Honoahu.

(Photo by Williams)

Messrs. Hendry and Wagner have charge of the arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place at 11 o'clock this morning from the residence on King street. The following gentlemen will act as the pallbearers: A. de S. Canavarro, Capt. Christensen, Henry Vida, W. Portor Boyd, Mr. Pfuger, Chas. Creighton, Mr. Wond and H. M. Whitney, Jr.

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten Wai'alua, assessable, \$82; 10 Wai'alua, paid up, \$110.50.
Afternoon Session—Ten Oahu, \$174.
Between Boards—Ten Kahuku, \$155.

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

THE SALOON QUESTION

Discussing Prohibition Amendment.

INTEREST IN HONOLULU

Some Opinions From Those Who Favor and Those Who Oppose Amendment.

What interest is Honolulu taking in the prohibition clause in the Territorial Bill? When the news of the bill's passing the House reached here much discussion and agitation was caused. Has the matter lost interest since? An effort has been made to find out the stand of those interested. Both the liquor dealers and their opposition have been seen.

It proved to be rather difficult to secure information or an expression of opinion from the persons interested in securing the passage of this amendment. Rev. Mr. Pearson was seen, but he refused to talk for publication. Secretary Coleman, of the Young Men's Christian Association was asked what action had been taken or was going to be taken by the friends of prohibition here about the proposed amendment. He said that they had a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association building, and that they had drawn up a letter which was signed by several clergymen and other prominent persons interested in prohibition, and forwarded it to Congress. Several private letters to members of Congress were sent at the same time. This was all that had been done, and the only action that would be taken, since anything more would be too late—would come after the bill was passed, either with or without the prohibition clause.

Mr. Coleman did not feel at liberty to allow anything more than the substance of the letter to be printed without the consent of other persons who had to do with its drawing up. This consent could not be gained. The substance of the letter was to the effect that the signers rejoiced in the fact that the amendment had been introduced into the bill, and that they hoped the good work would be kept up. They said that under the present system of regulation of the liquor traffic here the natives were dying fast. In view of the recent increase of wine and beer shops, they were apprehensive that this death rate would be accelerated. They particularly urged that since Congress had provided universal suffrage for Hawaii, it was much more important that this prohibition clause should be included in the territorial bill, in order that these weaker races might be saved from themselves and from their appetite.

L. C. Macfarlane who speaks for the dealers says: "I want to deny the statement in an evening paper that the liquor dealers here have sent a memorial to Congress against the prohibition clause. They held a meeting, and no action was taken, although the matter was discussed in all its lights. The California Wine Dealers' Association is going to fight the proposed law; not because it will make any financial difference to them, but for other reasons.

"The points of the whole matter are that local option obtains everywhere, that every community in the Union has the right to decide for itself whether it will have liquor sold within its limits, and that this community is abundantly able to take care of itself in this respect. Not only each community, but each part of most communities in the United States, even in Massachusetts, where the prohibitionists are so strong, determines at the polls whether the sale of liquors, beers and wines, shall be allowed under what restrictions, of license fees and hours. In no other state can whiskey be so readily obtained, in small or large quantities, as in Maine. Prohibition does not prohibit; that fact has been established beyond peradventure. The thing is to regulate it, not to abolish it. Electric cars kill people; you try to regulate their transit, not to cause their removal. High license and the present regulations in force here now do that satisfactorily, and the community is perfectly satisfied with the situation as it is, and feels entirely capable of running its own affairs in this respect as do other communities. The thing is well managed and clearly managed here now. If this prohibitory clause goes into the bill in its final shape, things will become more or less as they are in Maine. We have no low dives or dance halls or music halls here now where liquor is sold, but we are threatened with a swarm of them and of kitchen barrooms besides, such as they have in Maine."

Just as much liquor will be sold as now, if not more, and there'll be ten times as many ill-effects. The intelligent and far-seeing people here, such as Dr. Sorenson, Dr. Bishop and men of his stamp, know that all this is the right view of the matter, and have so expressed themselves, either in print or otherwise.

"The way this clause was introduced into the bill for the purpose of playing to the gallery, and in full expectation that it would be cut out in conference? It has been suggested that the members of Congress who voted for it desired to pose before their constituents and please certain people without doing any real damage."

"On that point it is necessary to speak cautiously. It was done for political purposes, certainly; but it seems to me more likely that the men who voted for it meant it to go through. It was debated a long time, you remember. There are plenty of

two in Congress entirely capable of believing in that sort of thing. They probably did it to catch votes; but then the Senate may feel the same way about it, and may agree to it. Still, you can't tell. This is Presidential year, and the members of both houses are likely to swing to any sort of measure to gain votes, and they may decide to throw it out, trusting to the effect produced by what has been already done. Yes, of course the young men's Christian Temperance people are in this business. They do a great deal of good work, and I am not for saying anything against them; but trying to prevent by legislation the sale of liquors they are unwise, impractical, and visionary.

"One thing at least is certain about this prohibition law; if it does pass, it will not long remain on the statute books."

NORTH KONA IS PROVIDED FOR

The Residents Were Late in Asking, But Their Interests Are Being Looked After.

Minister Young yesterday reported to the Council of State upon the petition of residents of North Kona for appropriations for repairing roads as follows:

To the President and Council of State. Upon the petition from residents of North Kona, Hawaii, asking for sundry appropriations for roads and for Kailua wharf in that district, and referred to me, I would respectfully report as follows:

1. The road from Hailulu to South Kohala \$20,000. There is an item in the appropriation (Loan) for North Kona, of \$15,000 for this purpose, this did not contemplate widening the road beyond the present width of twelve feet. It is important to extend the road and make the connection first, if then it is desirable to widen it, the Legislature which will undoubtedly meet within a year can be asked for the necessary amount.

2. The widening of the upper road between Hailulu and South Kohala \$18,000.

It is not urgently necessary to widen the road, except in the sections largely used say, from Kailua to South Kohala. A sum of \$2,000 (Current) has been asked, in addition to the \$2,000 in the appropriation bill of 1898. In asking for this, it was not the intention to do a large amount of widening but rather to keep the present road in good repair.

3. Road from Kailua to Hailulu \$5,000. No special provision has been made for this, but the branch road from Kailua wharf to Kailua for which \$7,000 is asked (Loan) will greatly relieve the traffic of the Kailua road.

4. The Kailua Honokahau road \$3,000. No special provision has been made for this branch.

5. Road between Kailua and Kailua \$7,000. This road is provided for in the Loan Appropriation and included in the \$30,000 asked for that district.

6. Road from Kailua to the Mauka Homestead \$15,000. This item is partially provided for (\$6,000) in the Loan Appropriation for this district.

7. Kailua wharf \$20,000. This extension has not been provided for. The \$2,000, landing and buoys, Hawaii, (Current), was intended to include the enlargement of the Kailua wharf, but not to the extent of making it available for anything but boats.

In consideration of the large amounts already inserted in the Appropriation Bill for roads in North Kona, and the prospects in the near future for a Legislative session, I would recommend that the items at present in the Appropriation Bill and partly covering the items as asked in the petition, be not increased.

Respectfully submitted, ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, April 19, 1900.

TO INSPECT ANIMALS.

Regulations Concerning Meat May be Enforced.

A movement is on foot to bring about a strict inspection of live stock on these islands, and although nothing definite has as yet been done in the matter the following suggestions were made by different members of the Executive Council at yesterday's session:

That the offal from all stock slaughtered in these islands should be destroyed and not fed out; that dairy inspection should be carried out on all the islands; that the United States regulations in regard to meat for food should be carried out and all meat that does not come up to that standard should be rejected; and that all animals, including horses, coming to any part of the islands from abroad should be inspected and, if necessary, quarantined, and all animals shipped between the islands should be first examined.

SHAMMING JAPANESE

Riot Narrowly Averted at Heeia.

RINGLEADER DISCHARGED

A Laborer Who is Chided by Plantation Luna, Declares That He is Killed.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Laziness and too great a fondness for cigarettes created considerable excitement on the other side of the island last Friday. For a while all kinds of things were threatened, murder, riot and bloodshed were anticipated, but happily nothing so dreadful came about.

The rumor spread was at work on Saturday and Sunday spreading all manner of reports in regard to a disturbance and an uprising of Japanese on Heeia sugar plantation.

Last night Mr. C. Bolte was seen by an Advertiser reporter in regard to the facts of the case and the following account of the whole trouble was furnished by that gentleman:

"It is the rule," said Mr. Bolte, "on Heeia plantation, that none of the laborers may smoke while they are engaged in work in the cane fields; several fires have occurred on various plantations through carelessness in this regard and the management exercise great precaution in the matter."

"Luna Jacobson was in charge of his gang of laborers as usual on Friday. He had one Japanese in his crowd who was not at all noted for his hustling qualities and who declared that he had to have a smoke at least once every hour or 'umt.' Luna Jacobson was in the habit of allowing such fellows to go out to the road for five minutes in every hour to have their necessary smoke, but this particular Jap on Friday morning, after having gone out to see road for his five minutes' drink of smoke, returned to the cane field with a freshly lighted cigarette between his lips. The luna expostulated, the Jap continued smoking and then the trouble commenced."

"Jacobson seized the fellow's cigarette with one hand and took hold of his neck with the other, and dropped both man and weed together in a heap at his feet, whereupon the infuriated Japanese grabbed hold of one of the luna's feet and attempted to pull him down, the luna meanwhile using his free foot to administer a kick on the Jap's anatomy. Here the laborer jumped to his feet just in time to receive a second kick in the same place from the overseer."

"The Japanese cried out that he had been kicked in the head and ribs and then lay down on the ground flat saying that he was killed. The other laborers paid no more attention to the matter after this and the luna went about his business. The man still lay stretched upon the ground."

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese was still lying in the field and Jacobson notified Manager Bull, who, together with Head Luna Manning, proceeded to look into the matter. Manning went out to the field, lifted the Japanese on his horse and started to lead the horse and its rider home. Noticing after a little while, however, that the Japanese was apparently enjoying the situation immensely, Manning made the fellow walk while he rode. The Japanese was taken to his quarters and put to bed."

"About 9 o'clock Friday evening, while Manager Bull was busy in his office, he was startled by a roar like the pounding of the surf upon the seashore. He rushed to the door to be confronted by ten Japanese bearing a litter wherein lay the much-lamented form of the Japanese. About two hundred and fifty other Japanese laborers, from around the country as well as the plantation itself, stood around the building armed with hoes and clubs and other weapons. They said that the man on the litter had been killed and they wanted revenge."

"Mr. Bull said the man was very much alive and had nothing apparently the matter with him, but that he would send for a doctor if they so desired. The crowd agreed to postpone violence until a doctor arrived. Dr. Howard was telephoned for and he went right out there on horseback from Honolulu. The Kanohe police were also telephoned and they stood guard, on their arrival, over the place where the Japanese supposed to be injured, lay."

"Dr. Howard got there about 1 o'clock Saturday morning and found nothing wrong with the laborer who claimed to be 'dead.'"

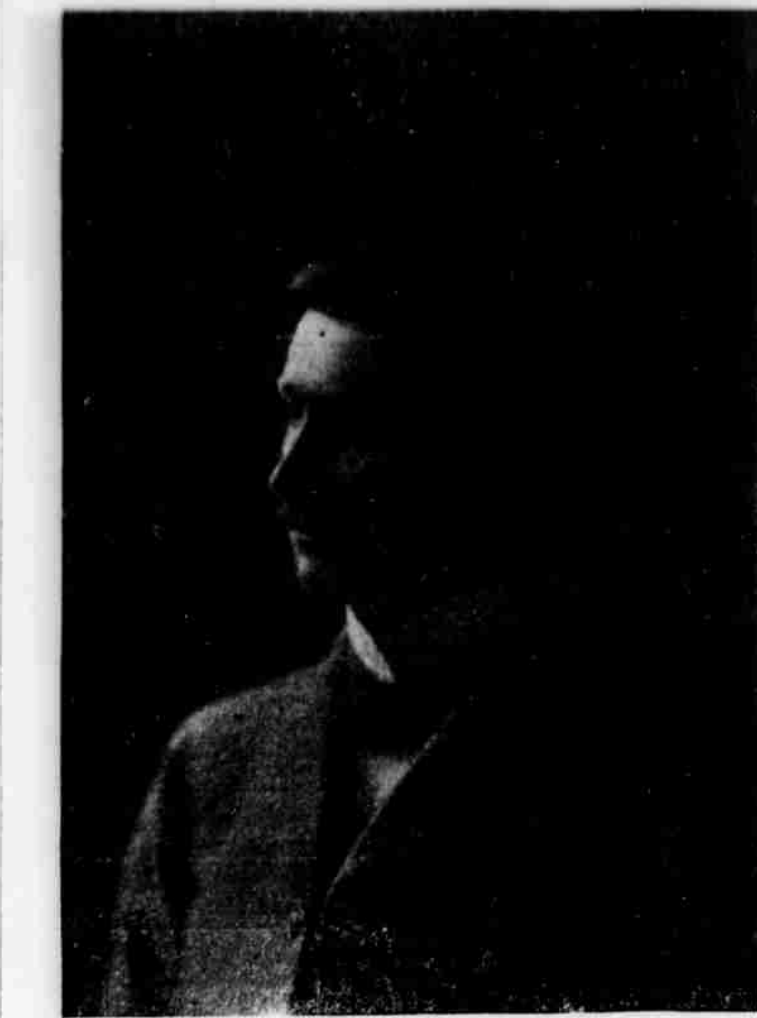
"About 6 o'clock Saturday morning the ringleader of the would-be rioters was given his discharge and sent away from the plantation in view of all the laborers. The 'dead' man is all right and all hands went to work looking rather sheepish at having been duped by one of their own countrymen."

Mr. Bolte had just returned from Heeia plantation and had secured his information from Manager Bull.

Artillery Officer Coming.

First Lieutenant Lemming is expected in Honolulu soon and will be attached to I Battery, Sixth Artillery at Camp McKinley. The officer is a recent addition to the Sixth, having been assigned to the regiment while on leave in San Francisco. This is the only vacancy existing at present in the local battalion. Lieut. Fleming is a graduate of West Point, class of '95.

T. CLIVE DAVIES, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



T. Clive Davies, the newly elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, speaking at the anniversary celebration Thursday night, and the hopes of the association leaders for even a greater scope for the work during the coming year than in the past. In closing his edifying address, Mr. Davies said:

"I appeal to you members on behalf of the officers of the association, for your sympathy and co-operation in the work of this coming year. We ask your assistance in all our departments. In the educational—that the classes may be useful to all who seek to improve their education. In athletics—that they may become more attractive as a recreation and more useful as a means of healthy exercise. In the social and visiting—that our association may become a more ready help to the stranger in his friendlessness, to the sorrowful in his loneliness."

"But do not stop there; we are not Christians or followers of Christ in its true sense as God means it, unless we include the soul with mind and body, in our activity. And we ask for your help therefore in our religious work—that the Bible classes and services may be maintained with vigor and earnestness, and that the work may not all fall upon the shoulders of the few who are responsible for maintaining it. Above all, may God's holy spirit signally bless us this coming year, purging from our lives all that is unworthy; helping our secretaries, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coats; that in all that is done here we may worthily magnify His Holy Name."

REAL ESTATE

Dealers Look for Good Times Soon.

Passage of Bill Expected to Boon Prices of Lots—Week Was Rather Dull.

Real estate is about to boom, so the earth sellers say. The cause is the passage of the Hawaiian Bill. When the islands become United States territory in fact, and the anxiety of the transition period is swept away, property owners and the dealers alike predict a boom market. Whether prices will go skyward immediately after the passage of the bill, or take a gradual upward tendency is a question which none can decide.

That there is truth in the supposition of advanced figures, is demonstrated by property owners withdrawing their former offerings to some extent and preferring to retain their ownership until the change of government actually occurs. At that time they expect to enter the market again, placing their figures a notch or two higher.

It is claimed in stock and land brokerage circles that the tendency of the general stock market, since the receipt of the news of the passage of the Bill has been upward, and that stockholders are inclined to hang on to their shares with such tenacity that some parcels of land are allowed to be sold in order to furnish ready cash to pay up assessments on sugar stock. But these sales are for the most part confined to small holdings, and do not affect large parcels of land.

These sales are further induced by the fact that the banks are disinclined to extend time on outstanding notes as freely as formerly, and requests from these institutions to take up these notes have compelled many to dispose of their property. The real estate men contend that if stock holders are so anxious to pay up their stock assessments, there must be a feeling on the part of the public that will send figures up.

Building operations continue steady, and the applications are on the increase. Nineteen applications since Monday last were acted upon by the Building Inspector. These were for the greater part for the shambling structures made use of by Chinese and Japanese for stores. In all cases a ready compliance with the new building regulations was noticeable. Two prosecutions in the District Court were the outcome of attempted evasion of the sanitary and building laws, and the offenders fined heavily.

As usual the week's building operations were confined largely to Liliha and King streets, where a determined effort is observed to bring the scattered denizens of old Chinatown back

into one central location. Buildings are being strung along Liliha street from King almost to school street, and but thoroughfare is rapidly undergoing changes from a Hawaiian village homeliness to the hum of busy Celestial life.

In the parlance of the real estate brokers, the week all told has not been exceptionally lively, and could well be termed somewhat dull. A few residences along Artesian street are being erected, but are inexpensive in character.

Among the architects there is no diminution of work and several fine residences are in the initial stages of planning. Business property will undergo some marvelous changes as to the buildings proposed to be erected. One architect intimated that a surprise in this respect would be sprung on the public in a short time. That is affects Fort street frontage is surmised.

Bids for the automobile power house and car sheds will be opened today a noon by the architects, Ripley & Dickey. The plans call for a model building in all respects especially adapted to the storage of autos and the generation of the power for them.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

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Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £25,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital Frs 10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

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Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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THE LIFE OF THE ORANGE!

Most people are in need of a TONIC in this climate.

It is prepared from ripe oranges, is pleasant to the taste, and it has just enough medicinal properties to make it the

IDEAL TONIC.

Try a bottle of the "LIFE OF THE ORANGE." It will do you good.

Price 60c, 75c and \$1.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Victor Champion, AIR W. PAGE WOOD stated in a letter to Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE that he had been cured of CHOLERA DYSENTERY, the worst of the diseases, by the use of his Chlorodyne, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, whether a cold, fever, headache, neuralgia, toothache, or any other ailment. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibben, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, and in bottles, 1s. 1890, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Municipal League to Be Formed.

RESEARCH CLUB OUTCOME

Plans Outlined at Meeting Last Night When T. McCants Stewart and E. M. Boyd Spoke.

The Municipal League, formed for the purpose of studying forms of city government, which will embrace the young men of the community without regard to race or opinions, will be the outcome of the meeting of the Research Club in the drawing-room of Dr. W. M. Kincaid last evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering what political action might be taken but that phase was lost in the unanimous vote in favor of the report of the committee which had spent two weeks in considering the course which might best be followed.

Percy M. Pond, chairman of the committee, reported that it had been decided that there should be a committee of five, named by Chairman Case, which should call to its aid such young men of the community as they needed and the augmented committee should frame a scheme of action to be submitted to a general meeting which would be called at a future date. That meeting will be the first of a series which will form and continue the Municipal League. It was proposed that the object of the League should be the study of municipal questions and perhaps embody the results in a charter which might be submitted to the Legislature for ratification.

The discussion of the question brought out many speakers, but the burden of the talk was that there was needed now some body which would discuss the many plans for city government, assemble a library devoted to civic topics and furnish a medium for education in city matters for the young men who will make up the electorate of the future municipality. The speakers brought out the fact that there was to be no close corporation but that every class and race would be urged to take part in these discussions so that the work accomplished would be without any savor of partisanship, but would appeal to all citizens as the best possible basis for an organic law.

Lorin Andrews opened the discussion of the motion to adopt the committee's report. He urged that acquaintance with all sides of the question was needed and that such an organization as was proposed would bring together men whose knowledge of local conditions would enable them to frame such a charter as would be best for the city. Mr. Andrews said that as the Legislature would pass upon any charter for the city that the election of good men to that body must not be overlooked in the needs of the city.

Professor Hosmer took the stand that good city government could only come from every man doing his whole duty, attaching as much importance to the nominations to final elections and cited experience of American cities to show that such inattention on the part of good citizens had resulted in turning them over to political corruptionists in the past.

George B. McClellan made the point that there should be aroused in the minds of the citizens such civic pride as would result in the making of the city one which would be as beautiful and attractive in its way as that most beautiful of all cities, Paris. When the citizens were united in making the city beautiful and attractive, a city for homes and for tourists as well as a commercial center they would accomplish their ends and the result would justify all the energy put forth in the accomplishment.

The original motion being so amended that chairman of the evening, Dan H. Case, should be a member of the committee, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Prior to the business of the evening there was a discussion of independent political action. E. M. Boyd spoke briefly of the history of independent parties in some of the cities of the United States, and the effects of such political revolutions.

T. McCants Stewart read a carefully prepared paper on the theory of non-partisan bodies in politics as aids to regular party organizations. His paper was as follows:

The question in our minds is this: Shall we organize non-partisan clubs for independent nominations in municipal elections? If not, is there any field for municipal leagues as aids to party organizations?

The struggle for American independence was backed by a practically unanimous public sentiment. From Bunker Hill to Yorktown, the people of the Colonies stood up like one man, and declared for liberty or death. In the formative period of our history as a Federal Nation, certainly during the first term of President Washington's administration, the affairs of the nation were decided by common councils as modified by mutual interests. Nowhere in the Constitution is there any recognition of party. Washington looked upon party with dread, and, in his farewell address, warned the nation against it. Among other things he said: "Let me warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party. This spirit unfortunately is inseparable

from our nature, having for root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in the greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy."

The common experience of mankind in all ages shows, that we cannot eliminate party from politics. Washington stood up against party and yet it grew and flourished under his eye, and in his immediate political family, Hamilton organizing the Federalists, and Jefferson, the Democrats. It is not in human nature to think about the same and identical lines.

As soon as men separate into groups for attaining certain political objects, they naturally organize themselves into parties; and, as in warlike, so in political pursuits, the success of organization depends upon solidarity, upon discipline. Epaminondas, the great Theban general, conquered all Greece, because his style of fighting was to mass his forces, divide the enemy, and conquer each part singly. Napoleon used the same tactics and became master of Europe. The power of Tammany Hall in New York lies in the solidarity of its forces, in its strict discipline, imposing individual responsibility from each man to ward leader.

But our party organizations are never educative forces. They run with the tide of popular sentiment; they never pause to ask the question, "Is it right?" Leaders of the party machine never take up an issue unless they think they can win a majority through such issue. They do not follow Henry Clay's principle, "I would rather be right than be President." The offices are the objective point of party activity. In Great Britain, as well as in our own nation, great political reforms have resulted from the campaigns of education, which clubs, independent of party organizations, have conducted in different periods.

I believe, however, that here and in this our formative period, these clubs, in order to be most effective, should be partisan organizations. I have never been a hide-bound, knock-the-close-partisan; but the result of my experience is, that non-partisan organizations are short-lived and ineffective. They are spasmodic and haphazard, not institutional and constructive. In times of great public excitement, arising out of some extraordinary official malfeasance, some reckless abuse of power, or shameful corruption, and when all the large party organizations blindly miscallulate or ignore public sentiment, non-partisan movements succeed for a time, as in the election of Mayor Strong, in New York, and Mayor Schieren, in Brooklyn.

At certain eventful periods in municipalities, citizens organize non-partisan clubs, because they feel that their parties have fallen under the control of corrupt leaders. But they have themselves to blame for the degeneracy of the party organizations. They rail against the "Boss," but they are too blind to see that he is the creature of their own inactivity. Everywhere, under our form of government, there is provided the local meeting for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, or the primary election, at which citizens vote direct for the persons whom they wish to represent them, either in nominating conventions, or on the party ticket.

If, instead of remaining at home, and leaving the field to the "Boss," men of character and intelligence would go into their neighborhood meetings, or attend their primaries, they would make themselves felt; they would elect as delegates to nominating conventions reliable and patriotic men; they would nominate for officers men whose character and capacity would stand as a guarantee that the government would be honestly administered.

Instead of making independent nominations, municipal leagues can aid party organizations by agitating those social and economic questions, upon which people must be educated, before they can be made political issues. But an objection may be raised here, that there are no political questions that enter into the government of a municipality. It is a common thing to hear men say that the municipal corporation is a mere business concern, requiring good business men for its management. While all men agree that the affairs of a municipality should be managed on business principles, yet it must be admitted that there are many municipal questions causing wide differences of opinion, upon which it is necessary to educate the electorate. Among them are such questions as these: Limited, or unlimited public franchises; municipal ownership and control of street railways; street cleaning; street lighting; removal of garbage; sterilization of milk as a sanitary precaution; material for sanitary streets and pavements; filtration of water; the licensing of department stores; prohibition of liquor traffic; high license, or local option. Such questions can well be agitated by clubs outside of party organizations, and by educating the people upon them, these clubs prepare the way for the introduction of such questions into the party platforms.

It is a mistake, gentlemen, to think that we can ignore politics or party in the management of either our municipal or territorial affairs. Let us not forget, that from now on, we shall enter upon our career towards statehood. Our entrance into the sisterhood of States will depend upon our growth in political philosophy, political science, and political management; it will depend upon our ability to conduct honest and efficient territorial and municipal governments upon broad gauge principles. Remembering this every citizen will be a true patriot, who does his whole duty towards establishing here what that typical American called "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

The Hollister Drug Co. is advertising a tonic called "The Life of the Orange." It is pleasant to the taste and they claim it is just what people in this climate need.

THE GYMNASTS

Excellent Exhibition at The Y. M. C. A.

Many Clever Athletes Give Evidence Of Skill and Training in

(From Monday's Daily.)

The second annual gymnastic exhibition of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Saturday evening in the presence of a large number of friends of the institution. The galleries in the gymnasium proper and the observation room were filled with enthusiastic people who cheered the athletes on in their efforts. The appearance and performance of the young people were surprises to many people, and much credit is due to A. J. Crace, the gymnasium director, for his interesting labor.

Since his connection with the local Y. M. C. A. the physical director has been able to bring under his skillful training the largest classes, and the young men taking part in the exhibition were assembly in the pink of condition.

The program was opened by a march of the athletes, who ranged from young men of experience with physical apparatus down to small boys just beginning their gymnastic work. The march was solely for the purpose of displaying proper carriage of the body and limbs, free from artificial restraint. In their neat fitting suits they presented a splendid appearance.

In the dumb bell drill, the aim was to display grace and skill in bringing the principal muscles into play to bring about a general symmetrical development. The clock-like precision of the drill brought forth generous applause from the audience.

Interest was largely centered on the real hard work of the entertainment which consisted of individual and class work on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, spring board jumping, and the horse. The leaders in the classes were splendid examples of careful training.

Frank C. Atherton's popularity as a club swinger has not diminished, and he proved himself an expert and a general favorite, especially among the youngsters who regarded him with awe. Mr. Coats also went through the intricacies of the movements with a skill that was surprising. The blind-fold boxing match was a source of laughter to the spectators and to the contestants as well. The fencing drill gave promise of much good work with the foils in the future, and although the blades have been in use for less than a month, their wielders showed splendid wrist movement.

The concluding feature of the evening was the human pyramid, formed of three tiers of young men. The formation of the seemingly difficult pyramid was easily accomplished, but when the entire group suddenly stretched themselves out and came down in a heap, several of the ladies present screamed, knowing nothing of the trick in falling which saves the performers from the slightest injury.

Just as the entertainment was drawing to a close the electric lights went out and the gymnasium was left in darkness for sometime. The members of the evening class taking part were: Fred Wright, H. Coffey, F. Farrier, G. Freeth, R. Axtell, L. Alves, A. Ahean, A. Shunk, C. Young, A. Y. Shen, W. Hieborn, R. Hieborn, W. Wright, C. Wolfe, H. Hart, W. H. Barth, E. Schmidt, Sam Johnson, L. Rives, E. W. Henry, W. A. Bailey, Ed. Irish, J. M. Moore, M. G. Johnston, W. Kerr, W. A. Naylor, A. May, Joe Dias, J. L. McLaughlin, W. King, A. Elorath, Dan Falvey, Joe Clark, O. Bernister, P. Burzer, Ben. Clark, O. Grundman, W. Ahean, D. Lyman, Jno. Templeton, H. Bachelier, A. Fraga, Jno. Lennox.

The members of the junior class taking part were: Ernest Kookke, Walter Alvarez, Sherwood Lowrey, Geo. Robinson, Lawrence Jedd, Paul Schmidt, Henry Loe, Moses Ahean, Homer Pratt, Herbert K. Ahean, Allan Lowrey, Robt. Thurston, Roy Rogers, Edwin Scoville, Ellis Lando, Philo Hall, Clarence Peterson, Lawrence Kerr, Oscar White, Philo Ehrlich, M. Schmidt, Jas. Whitney, Clarence Peterson, Frederick Lowrey, Jas. Peterson.

USELESS FURNITURE TO GO.

Government Will Sell Royal Odds and Ends at Auction.

Curio hunters will soon have the opportunity of revelling to their hearts' content in some interesting relics of the bygone days of royalty in these islands.

It has been decided by the Government to sell all superfluous furniture in the Executive building at auction, and Minister Young has in charge the matter of the sale. No time has yet been set for the grand "knock-down" of valuable curiosities to the highest bidder.

Royal bedsteads, couches, sofas, divans, armchairs, chairs, curtains and hangings will be removed from their places of dignified repose and brought forth in the glare of speculative public scrutiny. The couch whereon some royal form at one time lay in luxuriant repose will soon be carted far from the executive atmosphere and taken, perhaps, to the up-to-date home of some well-to-do resident or bought, maybe, by some stumbrous bachelor, whose comfort will be increased by its inviting restfulness.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers, we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Before Using CUTICURA SOAP After Using CUTICURA SOAP

To Prevent Facial Blemishes

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, yellow, mothy, oily skin, rashes, irritations and redness, red, rough hands, itching palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, dry, thin, and falling hair, with itching, scaly scalp, and simple baby rashes and irritations, no agency in the world so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It is so because it removes the universal cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, and sluggish condition of the pores.

Cuticura soap

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

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Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

AT LAST

A FULL and complete stock of

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BY THE "Czarina" and the "Australia" this week we received

124 COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER

BICYCLES, and our stock is now complete in every Style, Size and Gear. 300 COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, with the new Columbia Patent Coaster brake—the latest thing in the bicycle line. Call and see it. RAMBLERS finished in BLACK or in OLIVE GREEN. STORMERS finished in ROBINS' EGG BLUE, as fine wheels in the chain line as can be found, and only \$45.

1900 GAS LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:
OLAR, the best gas lamp made \$3.50 each.
10TH CENTURY, well known as a good lamp \$3.25 each.
HANNER, the first gas lamp of this make we have had, looks as good as the great Hanner Oil Lamp \$5.00 each.
EARCHLIGHT, 1900 model, better than ever, our price only \$3.00
OLAR SURREY, best carriage lamp made \$15.00 per pr.
OLAR HACK, best hack lamp made \$15.00 per pr.
OLAR DASH, best dash lamp made \$9.00 per pr.

1900 OIL LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:
SEVER OUT, the only oil lamp that can be guaranteed never to blow or jar out \$4.50 each.
HANNER, spring back, thousands in use here \$2.25 each.
HANNER, rigid back, \$2.25 each.
HIM DANDY, a handsome, well made small lamp \$1.00 each.
All sorts of bike sundries at just such low prices as given on lamps. Large, well made FOOT PUMPS, 75c each.
All above are new 1900 goods just received this week. Bicycle Department is next to Bulletin office.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

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Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
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North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure gravel, pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4c. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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Star Numa, Wyman, from Kauai, 21 days, 2,770 tons coal to Honolulu & Co.
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From Hanalei, per Star, Ke Au Hou, 21 days, 2,770 tons coal to Honolulu & Co.
 From Kapana, per Star, W. G. Hall, 21 days, 2,770 tons coal to Honolulu & Co.
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NOTES.

The American barkentine J. M. Griffiths, Captain Grey, from Port Townsend, arrived Saturday. She brought 711,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles and 70,000 laths to order.
 The Kaula from Kaula brought 7420 sacks of sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co. The Kaula also from Kaula brought 2300 sacks of sugar to C. Brewer & Co and 250 sacks of rice to T. H. Davies & Co. There were 166,300 sacks of sugar ready for shipment when the vessel left the Garden Isle.
 The American barkentine John Smith, from Port Blakely, brought 100,000 posts, 5,000 pickets and 520,000 feet of lumber. Captain J. E. Anderson was surprised at the great number of ships here at present. The last time he was here was about fourteen years ago.
 The steamer Charles Nelson which was expected to leave Kaula today with about 19,000 bags of sugar has gone into the passenger business with a vengeance. Over thirty had booked to leave in her when the Kaula left Kaula. Among the number are about a dozen mechanics from the Coast who were promised work in the erection of the Kaula Sugar Co.'s new mill. Some understanding has caused the men to return to the Coast.
 J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. were notified yesterday by the United States Postmaster General of the awarding of the contract for carrying the Australian and English closed mails to the Oceanic Steamship Company for ten years. The service is to be tri-monthly and to begin November 1. Steamers will touch at Honolulu, Apia or Pago Pago, in the Samoan group (whichever place the United States Government may select), and Auckland. The contract is at the rate of \$2 per mile and the Oceanic Steamship Company is now negotiating with the Australian and New Zealand Governments for carrying of the mails to San Francisco.—San Francisco Call.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
 Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
 C. G. CALKINS,
 Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 18. No. 296—J. Andrade and wife to Hong Kong, died of April 14, 1900, 2,770 tons coal to Honolulu & Co.

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BORN.

CHUNG HOON—In this city, April 21, 1900, to the wife of Wm. Chung Hoon, a son.
 MIRANDA—In this city, April 23, 1900, to the wife of Louis H. Miranda, a son.
 CAMPBELL—In this city, April 21, 1900, at his residence on Emma street, James Campbell, a native of London, Ireland. Aged 74 years.
 ROBERTS—In this city, April 23, 1900, of pneumonia, Henry D. Roberts, a native of San Francisco, Cal., aged 42 years.
 WINTER—In this city, April 23, 1900, at his residence on King street, John W. Winter, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., aged 44.
 The funeral will take place at 11 a. m. today from his late residence on King street, Galesburg, Ill., papers please copy.
 MIRANDA—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Miranda, in this city April 23, 1900, age two hours.
 HILINAKA—On the 20th day of April, 1900, at the residence of Mr. H. J. Nolte, Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, Oahu, Hittaka, great-grand aunt of the late Mrs. Nolte; age over 100 years. The funeral will be held from the Nolte residence at 3 p. m. today.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—In this city, April 21, 1900, at his residence on Emma street, James Campbell, a native of London, Ireland. Aged 74 years.
 ROBERTS—In this city, April 23, 1900, of pneumonia, Henry D. Roberts, a native of San Francisco, Cal., aged 42 years.
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The New Pilot.

Speculation is rife among the shipping men as to who will be made the fourth pilot. The position has lately been created and several very competent men have made application for the billet. The increasing importance of the shipping here has made it necessary for the employment of the extra man. Several times within the last year four or even five pilots might have had their hands full with arriving and departing vessels. It is understood that among the applicants for the position are three captains of island steamers besides a skipper of one of the Spreckels' vessels. The board of examiners is soon to be appointed and from the men passing the highest examination the selection will be made.

Auction Sale

Delinquent Stock

IN THE

KIBEL PLANTATION CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kibel Plantation Co., unless the FIFTH assessment, delinquent FEBRUARY 28th, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale:

No. Cert.	No. Shares
297—W. L. Wilcox	50
285—B. F. Beardsmore	33
303—J. C. Penny	17
343—L. Apoy	13
344—L. Wing Kim	3
343—Herm Hillmer	3
402—H. A. Bunsen	8
422—Wm. H. McGregor	33
440—Mrs. W. A. Eames	17
441—Chas. J. Fishel	43
442—Mrs. H. Fishel	50
455—W. J. White	40
463—C. Dallan	7
550—T. Richard Robinson	43
553—E. G. J. Bryant	17
579—L. Fox Chu	3
597—T. Richard Robinson	43
612—E. O. White	200
620—L. B. Nutting	67
634—J. Paakaula	33
840—C. L. Garvin	50
928—Geo. Green	50
929—J. H. Moragne	100
954—Leon Malters	40
1116—H. W. Plucke	50
1152—E. E. Olney	100
1153—E. E. Olney	100
1154—E. E. Olney	100
1155—E. E. Olney	100
1156—E. E. Olney	100
1167—J. E. Ray	50
1171—J. E. Ray	17
1367—Sayung Chung	33
1402—C. L. Garvin	33
1441—Geo. Watt	60
1443—W. A. Rowell	100
1475—W. C. Crook, Jr.	12

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.

Honolulu, April 5, 1900. 5526

Auction Sale

Delinquent Stock

IN THE

OLAA SUGAR CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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No. Cert.	No. Shares
207—W. L. Wilcox	50
285—B. F. Beardsmore	33
303—J. C. Penny	17
343—L. Apoy	13
344—L. Wing Kim	3
343—Herm Hillmer	3
402—H. A. Bunsen	8
422—Wm. H. McGregor	33
440—Mrs. W. A. Eames	17
441—Chas. J. Fishel	43
442—Mrs. H. Fishel	50
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